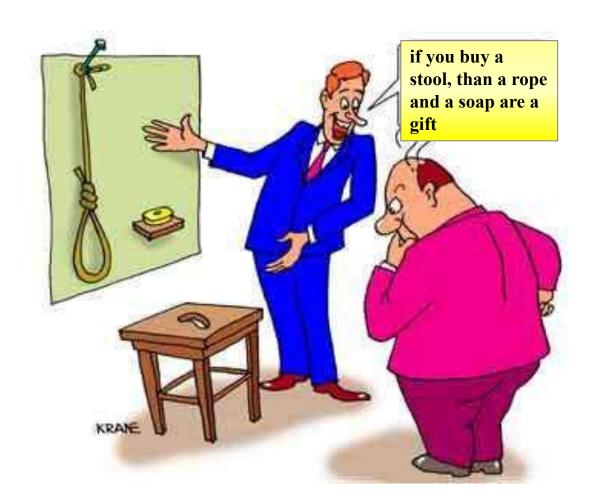


The ability of consumers to buy products X and Y is determined by budget constraints, which may be expressed graphically by the budgeting line



Assume that the consumer has a limited amount of money, which he will spend on the products X and Y



16,67

15,0

10,0

8,0

5,0

2,0

5,0

7,14

10,0

Budget Equation will be:

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}} P_{\mathbf{x}} + Q_{\mathbf{y}} P_{\mathbf{y}}$$

The budgeting line is a set of all combinations of products X and Y that can be acquired, if consumer will spend his whole income

15,0

16,67

15,0

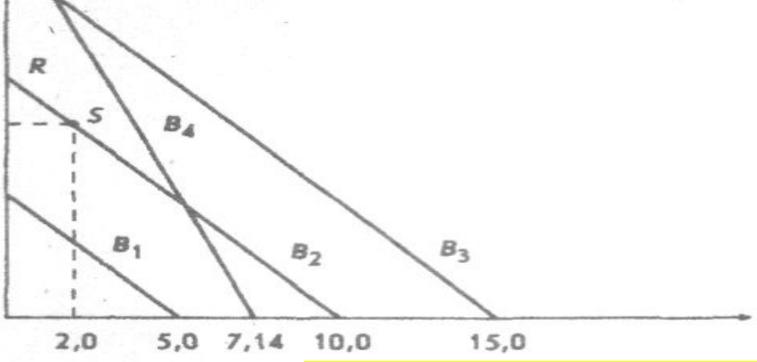
10,0

8,0

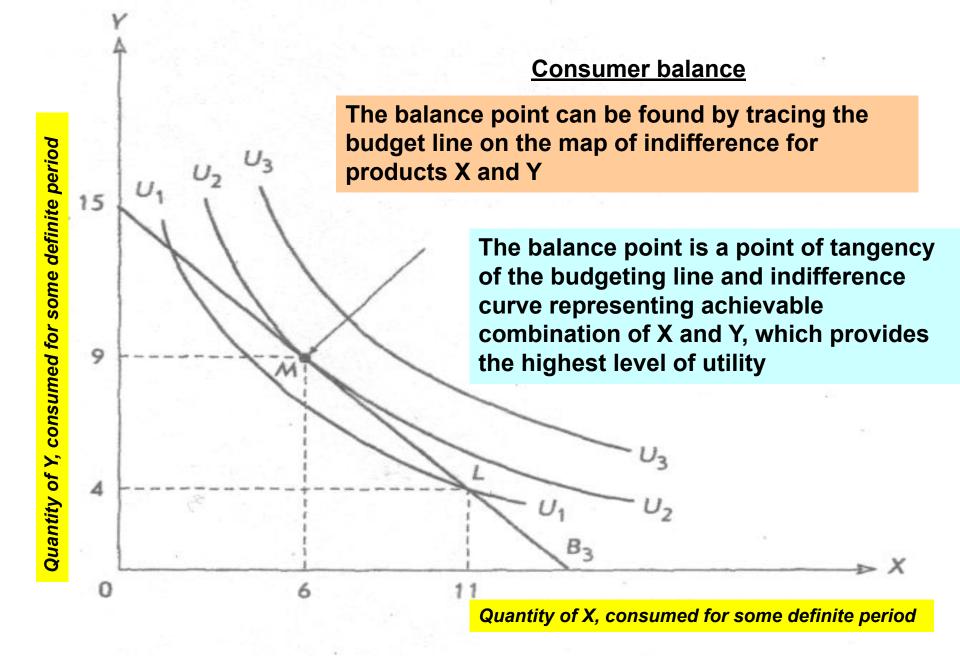
5,0

The inclination of the budgeting line:

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} = \frac{-B \div P_Y}{B \div P_x} = \frac{-BP_x}{BP_y} = -\frac{P_x}{P_y}$$



Quantity of X, consumed for some definite period



At the tangency point the inclination of the indifference curve is equal to the inclination of the budgeting line:

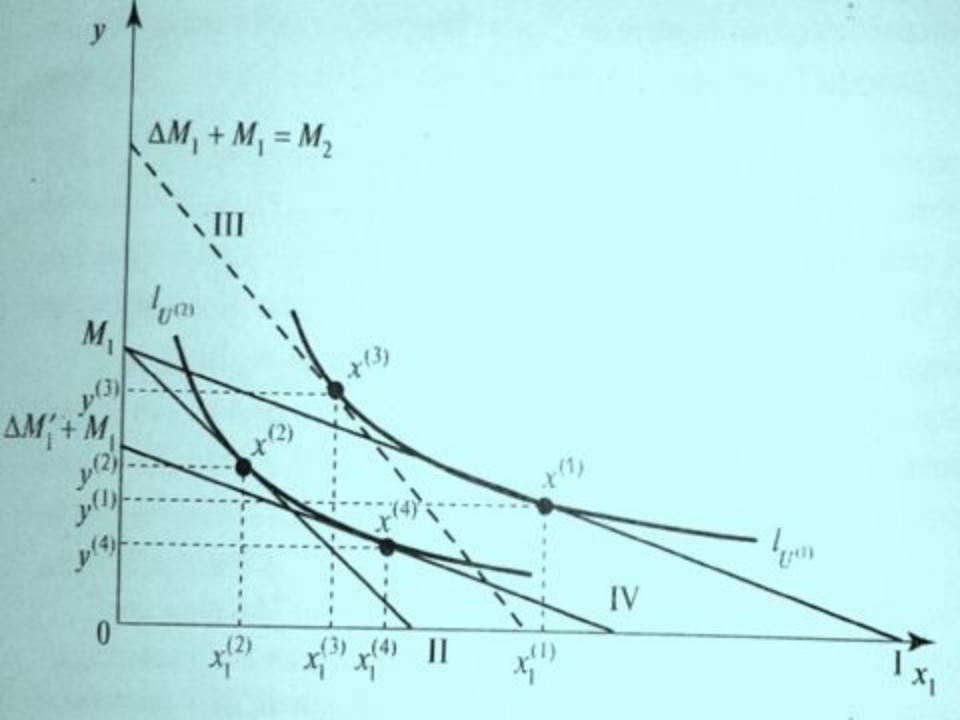
$$\frac{MU_{x}}{MU_{y}} = -\frac{P_{x}}{P_{y}}$$

$$\frac{MU_{x}}{P_{x}} = \frac{MU_{y}}{P_{y}}$$

This is the same model, which provides a quantitative approach

The model suggests that the total utility of consumption is maximized if the consumer's income is distributed so that the marginal utility per 1 ruble of expenses for each product is the same





$$TU_B = 400Q_B - 10Q^2_B$$

$$TU_C = 550Q_C - 20Q^2C$$

$$TU_F = 200Q_F - 5Q^2_F$$

$$P_B = 4$$
\$ $P_C = 2,50$ \$ $P_F = 4$ \$

How to spend 100\$ to maximize the total utility?